



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

highway to its freight yard does not differ from that which it owes to passengers in the care of its platforms and stations. Such persons do not enter and use the yard by the mere permission or passive acquiescence of the company. They are there by invitation, in its technical sense, and by right. A passageway for wagons must therefore be kept in a reasonably safe condition.

Street Railroads—Injuries to Passenger—Negligence—Alighting from Moving Car.—*McDonald v. Montgomery St. Ry.*, 20 Southern Rep. 317. The plaintiff in attempting to get off a moving car was injured and brought suit to recover damages. The court held that a passenger jumping from a car in motion assumes the risk of alighting safely and cannot recover for injuries unless they were occasioned solely by the defendant.

Railroads—Crossings—Injuries—Contributory Negligence—Willful Negligence.—*Birmingham Railway and Electric Co. v. Bowers*, 20 South Rep. 345. A deaf person crossing a railroad track by way of a path used for public convenience, is guilty of negligence by not looking out for approaching train. An engineer running a train at a rapid rate of speed is justified in thinking that a person whom he sees in the path some distance from and approaching the track will not attempt to cross in front of the train, so that his failure to attempt to stop the train until it is too late to prevent it striking such person will not constitute willful negligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Injunction—Scope of Order—Violation.—*Jeweler's Mercantile Agency, Limited, v. Rothschild, et al.*, 39 N. Y. Supp. 700. Injunction granted to restrain defendants from using previous as well as subsequent publications of the plaintiff. Plaintiff's business consisted in obtaining information with regard to the names, places of business, etc., as to individuals, firms, etc., in the jewelry trade for the benefit of their subscribers. The interest in the case lies in the fact that this is a different situation than that where a person is restrained from using the literary property of an author. These reports were not literary works. Court held that a fine of nearly \$2,000 and imprisonment for two months was not excessive.

Exemptions—Tools of Trade.—*Davidson v. Hannon, et al.*, 34 Atl. Rep. 1050 (Conn.). Where a statute exempts "implements of the debtor's trade" from attachment, and a liberal construction